THE NEW YORK HERALD.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSIO

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. OPPIOE, CORNER OF BEAVER AND HANOVER STREETS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1851. COMMUNICATIONS PROM THE DEPARTMENTS. A communication was received from the Treasury Department, with a statement of the contracts made and the expenditures of the Department—also, the ex-penditures of the Marine Hospitals, for the year 1850. The printing was erdered.

Mr. Pearce presented the dredentials of Mr. Pratt Senator elect from Maryland, for six years, from blarch 4th, next.

Mr. Sawano presented petitions against the amendment of the patent laws.

Mr. Mason presented a petition of the majority of the Legislature, and a petition of the majority of the Con-attutional Convention of Virginia, in favor of the proposed line of steamers to Africa. He said that h considered these petitions as expressing the spinion of the signers only, and not of their constituents. He did not consider them as instructions, and did not believe that Congress had the power to appropriate money for the deportation of free negroes.

Mr. Bascart presented two petitions from Indiana, in jayor of the line of steamers to Africa.

Mr. Hall presented petitions from Massachusetts, one thourand signers, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Tabled.

MEGHTS AND MEASURES.

A communication came from the Treasury Department, enclosing the report of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

STEANBOAT MACHINERY

Mr. Bell offered a resolution, worth was adopted, directing inquiry into the propriety of making alterations in the machinery of the steamer Alleghany, in order to test the merits of the submerged horizontal wheel. proposed line of steamers to Africa. He said that h

Mr. Gwin's resolution was adopted, directing enquiry that the expediency of abolishing all duty on flour imported from any port on the Paulic into ports of the United States.

MEXICAN DEAFTS.

Mr. Henter offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to communicate all information from the Mexican minister relative to drafts by the Mexican government on the United States treasury, under the contract made by that government with J D Marks, and the wishes of the Mexican government in relation thereto.

THE TAKATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS BY NEW GRANADA, ETC.

Mr. Jerremon Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President communicate the correspondence of the United States Consul at Panama with the Secretary of State and Postmaster General, relative to the imposition of taxes by New Granaja on citizens of the United States when in transitu across the Ishmus, also as relates to the mail service of the United States on the Ishmus.

United States on the Isthmus.

Mr. Brigger introduced a bill explanatory of the act known as the Fugitive Slave law, of September, 1850. He explained the bill as merely declaring that suits pending and rights existing under the law of 1793, are not in any way affected by the act of 1850. He said that he had no intention to disturb the compromise measures, but would stand by them as long as any one else. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill directing the distribution of books, called the "Annals of Congress," ordered on Saturday to be on the congressed, was taken np.

Mr. Dooms, of lowa, moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions After debate, the motion was rejected, and the bill

Mr. Banden offered a resolution, which was laid wer, that the Senate hereafter meet at eleren o'clock.

THE LATE MAJOR BINGGOLD.

Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution, directing

tive of the late Major Ringgold

THE DEFFCHENCY SILL.

The bill from the House, making appropriation to supply deficiencies, was taken up. Beveral amendments reported by the Committee on Finance, were agreed to. One amendment by the same committee, appropriation \$751,000 to defray all claims and demands against the United States by the Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Walken moved to add a proviso, that money shall not be paid to any agent or attorney but in person to Indians.

A long debate ensued, and Mr. Walker's amendment was rejected—yeas. 21, nays. 25.

The samendment by the committee was agreed to. Several unimportant amendments were proposed debated, and agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and the Genate adjourned.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, February 10, 1851.

APPROPRIATION BILLS. Mr. Bayer, (dem) of Va. from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriafor earrying into execution the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico; also, a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the govern

ment for the year ending June 30, 1852. making all the appropriation bills, eight in number, the special-order, and to be continued as such until dis-

Mr Houston (whis) of Del. asked, if the resolution be adopted, whether any other business than the above could be taken up ?

The Scrazen replied, that special orders take the lace of other business - otherwise it would be useless to make special orders.

The year and nays were taken on the motion of Mr. Bayly to suspend the rules, to enable him to effer his resolution. The question was decided in the negative-

resolution. The question was decided in the negative—
yeas 91. nays 92.

The lioure than went into Committee of the Whole
on the state of the Union, on the bill to establish a

Five minute speeches were indulged in on amendments to the first rection.

Mr. Julian (free soil) of Ia, considering that slaves
are persons and not property, moved a proviso, that
nothing therein contained should an horize a hearing
or decision by the board of commissioners of claims
for the loss or service of any slave.

Mr. Holmes (dem) of S.C., was very glad the gentleman had offered his amendment. After having passed
the bill called a compromise, he wanted to see this
Congress egree to the proviso, aithough he should not
vote for it.

The chairman called him to order, on the ground
chat, by the ruise, he must oppose the amendment.

Congress egree to the provise, although he should not vote for it.

The chairman called him to order, on the ground that, by the rules, he must oppose the amendment.

Mr. Houses said he was opposed to the amendment, and he asked whether he could not be opposed to it, and yet wish it to pass (Langhter) He had seen such things on this floor. He himself made a speech the other day and voted on the opposite side. He was compelled to vote for the Fugitive Slave bill, and wished to God he had not done so. (Laughter). The proposition was to exclude from the tribunal all claims for slaves. That he was opposed to this in reality to body could doubt; because, in his opinion, these were the largest and most equitable class of claims on this government.

The amendment of Mr. Junear was disagreed to opes 10, noes 117.

The amendment of Mr. Julian was disagreed to oyes 10, notes 117.

Several other amendments were voted on.

Mr. Allen (free soil) of Mass. movel that no member of the present Congress shall be appointed to any office-created by this sot. He had frequently seen in the newspapers, that a seen or a brother of some news per of Congress had been appointed to office by in executive. His amendment was not to be construed into an intimation that runmers of Congress had rought office for themselves or relations; but yet, the executive, in his paternai care of members and their families, has provided for a large portion of members of samilies on both sides of the Heure The bit before the committee contained some high prises; and the President may think that the prises should not be given to the younger members of the family, but reserved for the oldest. He leaved that the executive, in the kindness of his heart might lores some of those offices on members, to the scannai of the members and the good people of the country—(laughter).

Mr. Mayrason (whig) of N Y moved as an amendment, "unless he be a silver grey."

Bevenat Members—"Or a woody head." (Laughter and confinion.

ent, "unless he be a city of great the second of the secon

Chairman.—No; give us a vote.
Chairman.—The Chair has not entertained the pro-

coition.

A Voice.—Matteson, you have got out of that well.

After various motions and votes, the whole of the original bill was stricken out, and a substitute of the committee of Claims, authorizing claimants against the United States to sue in court, by bill in equity, was agreed to:

The Committee rose, and a motion was made to lay
he bill on the table, which was decided in the negaive-yeas 59; mays 100.

The House then adjourned.

Death of the Attorney General of Maryland BALTIMORE, Feb 10, 1851. George R. Richardson, the Attorney General of Ma-

ryland, died suddenly at Barnum's Hotel, this morn-

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

ALBANY, Peb. 10, 1851. PETITIONS PRESENTED. Of Luther Bradish, and other citizens of New York for the incorporation of a juvenile asylum; for an appro-

priation to Massison University; for a change in the mode of taxation, and a division of lands in the city of To amend the charter of the Female Guardian So

To amend the charter of the Female Guardian Society; to amend the act providing for sick and disabled seamen—passed in 1831.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AND EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported adversely to the petition of the St George's Society, that their President may be made, exception, Commissioner of Emigration.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Senator Cook was appointed President pro tem of the Senate during the present absence of the Lieutenant Governor.

nant Governor.

Mr. Breeman gave notice of a bill to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Mr. Bchoomaker gave notice of a bill to provide for the election of a Usited States senator.

Mr. Carron, gave notice of a bill to provide for the election of public printer by the people, and then to organize a State printing office.

A bill was noticed authorizing railroad corporations, in this State, to loan their credit to the construction of the great Western railroad to Canada West. Adjourned.

### Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1951.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. Of Henry L. Tobin, to appoint Horace Greeley United States Senator, in place of D. S. Dickinson; to incorpoate the New York Independent Freehold Association to repeal or medify the Free School law; for the modifi cation of the excise laws; of two thousand inhabitants of Buffalo, that it shall not be lawful to sell intoxicat

Against any division in Wayne county; from a ma jority of the Judiciary Committee, a bill authorizing the accommodation of savings' institutions—(a mino-rity report was presented on the same subject)—the same committee reported favorably on the bill incor-porating accumulating and building associations— avings Ranks

porating accumulating and building associations.

Mr. Townsend, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that the objects of savings banks cannot be attained under a general law.

Mr. Varnum, from the New York delegation, reported a bill regulating the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of New York.

The annual result of the Recognity Savings Banks.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Savings Bank was transmitted.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Favings Bank was transmitted.

AUTHORITY OF THE NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

A bill was noticed to confer authority on the Common Council of New York, to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses under the same penalties with courts of law.

NEW YORK AND THE UNION.

Mr. Graham introduced a series of resolutions, expressing an opinion that New York has not wavered in her devotion to the Union. Laid on the table.

Mr. L. Harris offered resolutions to the effect that it was not necessary for New York to reaffirm her fdelity to the Union, and that it was not wise for the flourse to waste its time in the discussion of this subject. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

## New York U. S. Senator, &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1851. In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Schoonmaker gave notice that he would, to morrow, introduce a bill designating a day for another trial to elect a U. B. Senator. The Canal Board have rescinded the resolution directing the lengthening of the locks west of Syracuse.

### From Washington.

BOUNTY LANDS-THE PUBLIC PRINTING WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1851. was engaged to serve six months, and actually served four, and then hired a substitute for the remainder both are entitled to bounty land according to the actual amount of service rendered.

The contracts for printing for the next Congress were opened last Saturday. We learn that Mr. Rives, of the Globe, is the successful competitor for the largest portion, at prices even below those paid for printing for the present Congress. Boyd Hamilton, of Philadel phia, was the lowest bidder for the remainder.

## A Defaulter Convicted.

Bavannah, Feb. 8, 1851 The jury in the case of George J. Bullook, charged with being a defaulter in the sum of \$100,000 to the Central Railroad Bank, have rendered a vardiet of

Fatal Accident on the Germantown Road, PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1851. ell in upon seven workmen this afternoon, while they were removing the supports beneath. John Rourks

and Frederick Meyer were instantly killed: and three others were dug out, shockingly bruised, but, fortu nately, with no bones broken. Others were slightly

## Arrival at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb S, 1851. Ameng the arrivals in town to-day are Mr. James Gordon Bennett and lady.

HARRISDURG, Feb 10, 1851. A report was made in the Senate, by the Commisdoners appointed by the Legislature, to investigate eertain grave charges against the Bank of Susquehanns, which failed last spring under very suspicious circurretances. Ordered to be printed. A communication from the State Treasurer, as to the amount of tax due by banks, on dividends paid during the last three years, was received, and ordered to be printed.

Petitions upon the tariff bill were under considera

### Suicide of a Lady. Taov, February 10, 1851.

A melancholy suicide occurred here yesterday after noon. The wife of Henry Z. Hayner, one of our most respectable lawyers, was found hanging in the garret of her house, quite dead. She leaves five children. The cause of the act was temporary derangement.

Battimons, February 10, 1851.

The latest mail due here from New Orleans, viz. February 5d, has been received. From the papers

brought by it, we extract the following :-The amount of cotton received at New Orleans, up to the let instant, reached 578 000 bales, against 515 000 bales during the same period last year. Judge Sharkey has written a letter, declaring that

two thirds of the people of Mississippi are now satisfied with the Compromise provided the Fugitive Slave law Captain Wilson, of the unfortunate steamboat Ame rice, says that his vessel broke in two before he left it.

The steamship Fanny arrived at New Orieans on the dist uit, and besides a full complement of passengers and other freight. brought \$150,000 in specie, for the New Orieans banks. Meteorelogical Observations, Feb. 10.

Meteorological Observations, Feb. 10.
BY SAINE, OFFICE 2D WALL STREET.
Berrox — The sky was cloudy at noon, and the thermometer at 14.
Passyrance — The thermometer indicated 14 degrees at 12 M, and there were indications of a storm.
Nowwich — At meridian the weather was clear and pleasent, with thermometer at 16.
New Haven.—At noon all was bright overhead, and the thermometer at 10.

New Haven.—At noon all was bright overhead, and the thermometer at 10.
Hallogsroat.—Clear, at 12 M.; thermometer, 8.
Hallogsroat.—Thermometer at 10. at noon, sky clear.
Porviaso, Me.—We were enveloped in clouds at noon, at which time the thermometer was 4 degrees

helow zero.

Profamental — At 7 P. M., it was very foggy and a disciling rain was falling. The wind was S. E. by E., thermometer 61, and barometer 20, 10.

Eattimons. — Thermometer 53, at 7 P. M. The atmosphere was foggy and looked like rain.

Wassington.— The weather was very cloudy at dusk.

The Late Davis S. Kaufman.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, speaking of the sudden death of the Hon. David S. Kaufman, says:—"I believe he died not of a disease of the heart, as has been stated, but from a pistol ball wound which he received some eight or ten years ago, while he was Speaker of the lower House of the Texas Congress, in a rencontre with a member of the same body. His friend, Commodore Moore, feels certain that that wound was the cause of Mr. Kaufman's sudden death, on Friday evening last. The ball entered the centre of the body in front, and, as I understand, was never found."

Our Cuba Correspondence. HAVANA, February 3, 1851.

Amusements-Dinner at the Country House of Count Santovenia - Dominica, the Catere Style of the Banquet-Opinions of Society, &c. The season of festive mirth and amusements is till protracted here, and every day some novel and brilliant party or ball becomes the theme of conversation in the elegant society of the capital. Last evening a magnificent dinner was given in honor of Signor Don Antonio X. de San Martin, the confuctor of the Cronica newspaper published in New York. It was given at the beautiful country house of the Signor Conde de Santovenia. The invitations were issued several days before, and I annex a copy of one of them :--

a copy of one of them:—

La presencia en esta ciudad del Director de la Cromica de Nueva York, St. Dn. Antonio X. de San Martin, ha escitado à muchos de sus amigos à darle una prueba de la alta consideracion y aprecio à que le hasen acreedor su talento y patrictismo. Y ha biendo dispuesto con ese objeto un banquete, han en cargade a los que suscriben de rogar à V, es sirva, concurrir el Demingo pròccimo. 2 de Febrero, hora de las 4 de la tarde à la casa quinta del Esomo Sr. Conde de Santovena, en donde debera verificarse dicho obsequio.

EL CONDE DE CANONCO, BALVADOR SAMA, JOSE A DE TRICOVEN, FRANCISCO DIAGO.

Be suglica contestacion.

Ma. Bennett.

About que hundred and thirty, sentiemen sat.

About one hundred and thirty gentlemen sat down at this magnificient banquet, which was prepared by the culinary genius of Dominica, of the famous cafe here. Dominica is as much esteemed here for the results of his good taste, as Soyer, the great cock of London. I have never seen a more elegant and recherchs sffair. The tables grouned with the weight of costly viands, and the wines were delicious, particularly the choice Tokey—zo rare, so genual, so isspiring! There was an oriental luxury about the whole entertainment, that one only expects to enjoy a few times in the course of a whole life. Even an invalid, on such an occa-sion, could not resist the happy influences of the hora, and feel that he had negotiated for a new

lease of hie.

The intellectual part of the entertainment, also, The intellectual part of the entertainment, also, was of a high order—as each guest appeared, as he should, a reasoning, intelligent being, using his mirthfulness and playfulness as mere edges to sound discrimination and elegance of address. The chief points roticed at this banquet were, the high favor with which the present condition of Cuba is viewed, and the desire for an extension of the commercial relations between Spain and the United

This latter point cannot long remain neglected The position of our country in regard to Guba and Spain, suggests the policy of a closer attachment between the two governments—and the fature of Cuba, in connection with the United States, is intimately blended with the progress of our commerce and of our treaties with Spaia.

Additional Intelligence from Central America-English Doings on the Pacific Coast. In addition to the news which we yesterday publish d, from Central America, we translate the following from the Gaceta del Salvador, of the 20th of December last. It will be seen that so far from blocks ling the coast of Central America, the English forces there are in fact engaged in actual war on those States, in concert with a monarchical faction in Guatemala.

We published, in July last, an intercepted letter from Pavon, Chatfield's secretary, to the service leaders, in which he tells them to push their operations' sgainst San Salvador and Honduras, for the British equadron will soon be on the coast to assist them. We have now an example of the manner in which this assistance is rendered. A vessel anchors in the port of Henduras, with which State England has no quarrel. when the English commander forbids it from discharging its cargo. "because it will be prejudicial to Brighish interests," and threatens a blockade if he is not obeyed. These proceedings are not only irregular, but out rageous, and are calculated to keep up eternal confusion in Central America.

The English government, as well as our ewn, may be assured that the people of the United States are not indifferent to these proceedings. BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS OF SAN SALVADOR.

ELOCKADE OF THE FORTS OF SAN SALVADOR.

[From the Gaceta dei Salvador, Dec. 29.]

Commandancy or La Uriony, Dec. 7, 1850.

To the Minister of Wor of San Salvador:—

Sin:—At six o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst, the English stramer of war Gorgon came to anchor in the bay of Chiquirin, and yearerday left again for Acsjubla. To day, arrived the Heulenant of the Champion, who is now here. He states that the commander of the blockading force has prohibited the merchant vessel Tyson, achored in the port of Tigre, from unloading eighteen tons of powder which it has on board belonging to the Meszs. Tejada, of Grenwin, Nicaragua. He has also informed the commandant of the Tigre, that if he permits the smallest quantity of the powder to be sent ashore or te go into the interior, at the ports of Chismugo or Brea, he shall immediately blockade all the ports of Honduras on the Guif of Yonseca.

Fonsea I have esteemed it my duty to give you information of these proceedings, for the knowledge of the government, (tigned,) J. CACERES, Commandant. By the above note, and another which has come directly from the note. ment. (Signed.) J. CACKRES, Commandant. By the above note, and another which has come directly from the port of Erea, in the State of Honduras, we learn that Mr. English Consul Chatfield has probibled merchants from discharging their cargo in that State, threatening her ports with blockase if such discharge is permitted. This most iniquitous and irregular proceeding is founded on the extravagant pretext "that the introduction of passed in that State in prejudicial to the interests of her Britannic Majority." Such is the avowal of his note to the commander at Brea. This is one of this individual's new "international rights." By the same rule he could blockade out ports to prevent the expertation of indigo, because such expertation is prejudicial to her Britannic Majority's tressury, insamuch as our indigo is cheaper than that produced by Englishmen in India. When we have mills for manufacturing cotton, Mr. Chatfield will blockede us because that will be prejudicial to English Insaler. What awas city! What infamy! Who does not see beneath this challow pretext the design of revolutionizing (hostilizan) those States? Who does not see he these proceedings the spirit of hatred and revenue which animates this efficer against San Salvador? And who so blind as not to discover the rancor which animates the service smarchists of Guatemala. It seems a statement almost reduction, yet it is nevertheless true, that the icrose of Great Ritialm are under the ordered the military chiparchy of Guatemala. Mr. Chatfield is the life of this miserable faction which, having destroyed the republic, would scatter its fragments to the which, that it might build up a distance hip without epoceition. The government of Great Britain has sent out its vessels of war for protect the interests of its subjects, has confided them for this purpose to her consul; but so as from using them to effect this legitimate chipset, this man makes use of them to a strong our revenues, in order that it can, with some propect of success, invade out territories

eentations false and mulicious on the part of its omcers.

"We shall never yield; we have suffered long, and
our powers of endurance must have been infinite to
have sustained us up to this time. Our cause is just,
and we shall concede nothing. We believe that the
livitish government will reprimanal its agent, when it
comes to understand the true state of affairs here and
to learn that he is less a representative of his government than of a patry faction, which makes up in
venom, what it lacks in respectability and numbers.
The people of Guatemaia, from late advices, graw disposed to take care of the latter themselves—let Engiand look to her own reputation, compromised as it is
by her officers.

A correspondent of the same paper writes as fel-

A correspondent of the same paper writes as fol-

A correspondent of the same paper writes as fellows, upon the same subject:

I learn with surprise that the blockeding officer in the Guif of Fonseca has sent a lotter to the President of Hondurse, informing him that if he allows any powder to be landed in that State, be shall blockede its harbors, because it is not for the interest of H. B. M. that powder shall enter these States;

I shall not attempt to qualify this note as it deserves, but am willing to let the world pass judgment on its merits. But its analosity is really wonderful; for who does not know that the English have always been ready to give arms and ammunition to very people, when it has been to her interest to excite them to revolution? Who has furnished arms to the Imdians of Yueatan?—to the negroes of San Domingo —to the savages on the frontiers of the United States?

—to all rebels in the kingdoms of India. What has been their course in Venezuels; who is so protoundly ignorant as not to know who it is that has kept aller the services and retrogradiates of Central America against the liberals and progressives. Chatfield and the English Consul in Venezuela have both acied on the same system.

the English Cousul in Venezuela have both acted on
the same system.

The powder is of little consequence, but the principie involved is worthy of attention. Thank heaven,
we have abundant courses in our volcances for powder
as strong as the English, and what is better, cheaper.
We hope the government of Sam Sairsaior will prohibit
the introduction of English powder, as well as English
goods. The less we have to do with these uncomfortable people the better. I think that we, at any
rate, shall not be the losers.

OBSERVER.

The Wall Street Defalcation.

IN THE MATTER OF RAY TOMPKINS. The examination in this matter was proceeded with this evening, pursuant to adjournment. There was a very full attendance of Wall street brokers, as well as of other citizens, which, with the heat of the stove and the change in the weather, made the room uncomforts

of other citizens, which, with the heat of the stove and the change in the weather, made the room uncomfortable, to say the least.

John \* Westervelt, examined for the prosecution, by Mr. F. B. Cutting.—Is a physician, and resides on Staten Island; is acquainted with Ray Tompkins; he is witness's brother-in-law; I received from said Tompkins after the 29th January, to wit on the 30th, \$9,250 in bank bills, and my own note in his favor for 5750, and a certificate of 100 shares of Ocean Bank stock, which was my own steck and 25 shares of Seventh Ward Bank stock, alse my own; that is all I received; the value of the Ocean Bank stock, at par, was \$5 000; I believe it was above par at the time, six or seven percent; the value of the Seventh Ward Bank was \$50 each share; it was about one o'clock in the day; met Kip in Wall street, near the corner of Broad street; heavied them from Solomon Kip, at the corner of Pine and Nazau streets in the bar room of a house at the northeast corner; it was about one o'clock in the day; met Kip in Wall street, near the corner of Broad street; heavied me to walk with him up the street; I went to this house with him; don't remember what was said on our way; when we got to the house he told me there was something wrong, and he then handed me the package with my name endorsed on the envelope, in the handwriting of Ray Tompkins; the envelope was sealed; there was no written communication in side from Tompkins to me; Kip said that Tompkins desired him te give the package to me; there were nine \$1,000 bills; one or more of them was of the Manhattan Bank; they may be all of the Manhattan Bank; they may be all

handed me two cheeks, not certified; took them to
the Merchants' Exchange bank, asked the cashier
were there any funds; he said not, and I had them
protested
Cross examined.—Does not know much about the
stock transactions of the heure, it is not in my department. On the 24th he paid me a certified cheek
of \$12,600 or \$14,000 or \$10 dense.
William Okell examined.—Witness's office is at 27
Wall street; Ray Tompkins' was on the same floor;
witness occupied the front, and he occupied the back
rom; dees not know what time Howland, the clerk,
came on the morning of the 29th January; it was at
least half an hour later than usual; received that
morning \$4 los, received four one thousand dollar bank
bills, and one obe hundred dollar bill; the four thousand dollar bills were of the Merchants' Exchange
Bank; received them about one o'clock; does not
know of his having draw nchecks on the bank for that
amount; I called on him the day previous, and said I
wanted the money; I cannot say why he did not give
me a certified check except that I told him I wanted
the bills; did not know he was leaving the street; until
he left; about two o'clock my pariner met him; although I saw him leare with a bank book in his hand,
yet I thought he might return, but in about three
minutes after I heard he had left the street; Solomon
hip was there from twelve until three o'clock, or a
little siter, according to my hest receitection; I next
awa Tompkins that eight, at my rouse, in Lommertue
place; I was ho bed at the time; I got up, cams down,
and saw Tompkins and Solomon Kip; he had no direct
business with me that night, nor indirect business, except it was a visit and to know the reports of the
ser four the bursan; of opening the door; after
we got in we remained half as bour; I had no business there; Kip and I remained at my deo; Tomphim sai into his house, struck a light, and is two or
three minutes Kip and I came out together; next morning. I saw Kip and Tompkins at Kip; house; Tompkins
and I waiked down there; I went to see dorsed for or given to Tompkins]. These were seven bills of \$1.000 such, of the Greenwich Rank, and one \$100 bill; does not recollect what hank the last was of; there were no other persons in the bedroom at the time but myself. Kip, and Tompkins; the officer was down stairs; I did not sak any questions about the money; there was no explanation asked or given; I brought the money down to the office, put it into an envelope, to give to Mr. Williams, from Auburn, who would give it to liow; does not know that Williams was telegraphed to come down, but thinks he was; thinks it was on the morning of the 31st he saw Isaac Williams; he was a customer of Tompkins; I handed him the \$7.100 on that merning; I gave him no written instructions; merely told him to give it to Mr. How; knows nothing about the notes; does not know when Williams left after that; it was only two days before he got the bills that he left this city for Albany; had not any particular reason for not lodging the money seconding to the instructions; after hearing of the failure. I did not know what course to pursue in regard to the bills; I thought flowe hisself might be down and that I would give them to him; at the time of receiving the \$7.100. I received a package addressed to William Okell & Co., containing \$500; It was in five bills or \$100 each. Boes not recollect the bank. It was given to me by Tompkins. Kip said nothing; he handed me three packages altogether, including the package of \$500. Kip said wothing, but Tompkins said that Kip said I (the witness) had better take them, upon which he handed them to me. I don't think he said anything else at the time. Witness slid out open the package in which the S00 was; I brought it down to the office. The reason I did not open the package is which the \$500 was; I brought it down to the office. The reason I did not open the package in the drawer except the money. There was \$500 to be sent to the package with \$100. C. Thinks there was an into of paper. Had no curiosity about it. I am unable to say whethe

ceived by the cashier; I never saw it; it was paid; it was deposited in our bank, and not sent back; I don't know et any other check; it was to pay a loan made eight or ten days before; the loan was made on a bundle of securities approved of by one of the partners; I den't know what they were: they were handed back to him upon giving the check.

Cross-examined.—I have no personal knowledge that notice was given to him to pay, but it is usual to give notice; heard that it was paid before the meeting of the Board that day

After the cross-examination of this witness was finished, the further examination was adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th inst.

of the Board that day

After the cross examination was adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th inst.

Police Intelligence.

THE ALLEGED CHARGE OF EMBEZZIEMENT AGAINST PREDERICK D. ROMINSON, THE WALLEST, BROKER.

A few since a complaint was made before Justice Mountfort.

A few since a complaint was made before Justice Mountfort, by Col. Reseal Jarvis, residing at No. 683 Brocard and 182,000, from him obtained in the coff emberling some \$2,000, from him obtained in the cross-string some \$2,000, from him obtained in the transaction of stock operations. Mr. Jarvis est forth in his affidavit, that on the 24th of April, and at divers times, hejembersledjand fraudulently converted to his own use, certain sums of money and wridences of debt, amounting to about \$2,000, the property of a young lady for whom Mr Jarvis was acting as agent. Mr. Robinson denies the allegation, and ascerts that he can show conclusively, to the satisfactions of the magistrate, that no fraud or embezziement has been perpetrated; and requested a hearing, in order to show his defence and give the explanation. Yesterday afternoon the investigation commenced, and we give the vidence of Col. Jarvis, on his cross-examination, elicited from questions asked by General Sandford, the ounsel for Mr. Robinson:—

Russell Jarvis being aworn on the cross-examination, elicited from questions asked by General Sandford, the ounsel for Mr. Robinson:—

Russell Jarvis being aworn on the cross-examination, elicited from questions asked by General Sandford, the ounsel for Mr. Robinson in the leading editor of the Philadelphis Ledger; I am the leading editor of the Philadelphis Ledger; I am the leading editor of the Philadelphis Ledger; I am the leading of the work of the same though the process of the paper, and the proprietor of that paper; I have known Frederick D. Robinson since the summer of 1849, he came to board at the house where I reside; my first transaction in stocks with Robinson was some times about 165 shares, which gray of the paper of the paper of the same tho

about three weeks ago, I saw Mr. Lockwood for the first time, to enquire of him about this transaction of Reading Railroad, to ascertain of him if it were a real transaction, and was informed that he could give no information about it until wate consolting for, kobinson; a day or two afterwards. I saw Mr. Lockwood again, and was informed by him that Mr. Robinson had forbidden him giving any information on the satiject. Q.—Did you ever pay any money to Mr. Robinson for the loss of that one hundred and fifty shares of Reading?

A.—The loss on that Reading was about six hundred dollars, arcording to Mr. Robinson's statement; the \$250 paid part of it, and I paid him \$100 on the \$210 of April, 1850 either in cash or by draft on Philadelphia, leaving a balance on said \$220 of April, 6 \$230 \$4, for which balance Mr. Robinson informed me that the fifty shares of Merchants Exchange were pledged, and it could lie so as long as I wished; i afterwards asked him everal times, if the pledgee or pledgees of that stock wished it to be redeemed, and he replied, it might lie as it was: Mr. Robinson has since delivered to me twenty-five shares of the Merchants Exchange, afterwards addition to the fifty shares of the Merchants Exchange, afterwards delivered to him as a deposit for the purchase of one hundred shares of Long Island stock, I do not know.

Justice.—When did Mr. Robinson deliver to you the

of one hundred shares of Long Island stock, I do not know.

Justice — When did Mr. Robinson deliver to you the twenty five shares of Merchants' Exchange stock, just spoken of!

A.—Some time in January, 1851, but the certificate

there four hundred chares of Reading by your direction and that he confessed that he had used the proceeds for his own purposes.

A.—I have not said that he said this on that occasion, or any part of it, concerning the purchase and said and application to his own purposes, of the proceeds of the four hundred chares of Reading; but he did say all this on previous occasions, and I understood him to mean on this occasion, that in delivering the twenty five shares of the Merchauts' Exchange, he had begun to pay what he owed ms.

Q.—Did you then make, or had you previously made, any settlement of accounts with Mr. Robinson, admitting any balance to be due to you:

A.—Previously to this about the middle of November, 1850, Mr. Robinson informed me, he had sold the four hundred shares of Reading, but could not pay me the net proceeds, because Mr. Stebbins of the firm of Jaudon & Stebbins, to whom he said he had piedged the said four hundred shares, when they were purchased choses to retain the proceeds as an offset to a debt of which Robinson owed him, or them, I do not receiled which; and on my expressing my surprise at their doing to, Robinson replied that they had lord agood deal of money by "bearing" in stocks, and were probably in danger of failure, and therefore which do get held of all they could, or words to that effect; and at the same time Robinson presented to me an account, charging me with the balance of the oldanceunt, already mentioned, of about \$250 or \$290—the Long island, siready mentioned—and one or two other email items and crediting me with the proceeds of the 400 shares of Reading, the \$250 deposit when it was purchased, and also admitting to be deliverable to me, one hundred shares ot Long Island stock as paid for by the charges in said account, and one hundred shares of Merchanta' Exchange stock, which account he wished to keep to make out in due form, and said have which account, so far as I receilect, the figures of the whole account, and the next had so that account is of are if received, the

to my house every night before the house closed, I told him that it was reported down town that he was a defaulter, and had run away, and that there was an effect in his house waiting for him. Tempkins said he would go in and are him; he went in accordingly; it went with him; we found the officer in bed asheep. Tempkins said he would wake him up and bring him down; kip then want up and bring him down; kip then want up and bring him down; kip then want up and brought the officer down, and said he should take a drick.

Direct resumed—As I was coming out of Tempkins, and the afterwards gave me a memorandum, dated April 4. 1850, stating that he had purchased 30 shouse, it was Solomon Kip and his wife; Kip said they had been out to spend the evening with Tempkins, and that they had found the sheriff there. From Tempkins appearance that night I don't think he knew there was an efficer in his house untill told him of it. I have not seen Solomon Kip and his wife; Kip said they are there was an efficer in his house untill told him of it. I have not seen Solomon Kip for the last four of the laws of a seen should be sheared as the murpleg referred to by missing the train on the Hudson Elver Radicond.

Jennes H. Stebbins examined—Is clerk with E. W. Claik, Dedge & Co.; Tempkins sold us a draft on that day (the 20th January) between twelve and one of cleck; smount was \$42.00, payable at one day's sight, without rick, it was drawn on Peter Osgar, at the time he, said it was drawn for a less on one hundred shares of Canton stock, I gave him a check in the market the was a last of the draft, as out house was in the habit of purchased; it would make no difference as to what steek he might have mentioned, I would have purchased from the draft, as our house was in the habit of purchased from the draft, as our house was in the habit of purchasing drafts from him.

W. Claik examined—There was no person butruyell.

Cross-examined—There was no person present but concluded the draft, as our house was in the habit of purchased from the of Long Island steek, and did you furnish him any funds to pay for it?

A - I furnished him with 50 shares of the Merchauts' Exchange stock, as a depositior such purchase, and he afterwards gave me a memorandum, dated April 4, 1850, stating that he had purchased 50 shares of Long Island for me; and atterwards another memorandum, dated April 30, 1850, saying he had purchased 60 mere shares of Long Island for me; and atterwards informed me that this stock was pledged, awaiting my order to sell, by which I understood the seller of the stock was paid by money furnished by the pledgee of said Long Island, and said 50 shares of Merchants' Exchange; and he rendered me an account, charging me with \$806.71, as the price of said Long Island stock and his commissions; and also charging me with the old balance of \$430.94, and admitting that he had then on hand 100 shares of Merchants' Exchange.

McCole, Mike Duffy and John Huested, and, to quell the disturbance, officer Donnelly, of the Second ward police, interfered to quiet the disorderly parties, as he was obliged to do so in the discharge of his duty; and in so doing, the above named persons fell on the officer and beat him severely before assistance could be procured. Justice Lothrop held the accused parties to bail to answer the charge.

Charge of Buying Stolen Property.—Yesterday morning, officers Reed and Shadbolt made a descent into the basement No. 135 Washington street, and there recovered several articles of stolen property, alleged to have been purchased by John Farrell, the owner of the premiser. These coats were recovered belonging to Andrew Hall, tailor, of No. 34 Vescy street; also a new trunk belonging to the stere cerner of Fulton street and Broadway; a black leather trunk and a silver watch, two articles found on the premises—apply at the office of the Chief of Police. Farrell was taken into custody, and committed on the charge of buying stolen property.

Blank Baliota, Should they be Comnted ?

Blank Ballots, Should they be Counted ?

buying stolen property.

Blank Ballots, Should they be Counted?

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Whether the weight of precedent, upon a full examination, would seem to favor a negative or an affirmative answer to this question, there surely can be no difficulty in arriving at a correct decision, if the matter be considered in a plain common sense point of view. Let us take the case of Gen. James, the newly elected Senator from Rhode Island, whose elevation to that office has elicited the actute objections of Gov. Sprague. By the canstitution of the United States the State of Rhode Island is entitled to two Senators for represent its sovereignty in the Senator of the United States. The State of Rhode Island has, by its constitution, directed that those Senators should be chosen by its general assembly in joint meeting; those candidates receiving a majority of all the votes given, being considered elected. In the instance under consideration, it is contended that 101 votes were given, and that, insamuch as Gen. James received but fifty, he did not receive a majority of all given, and, therefore, is not elected. Now, to test the validity of this objection, it is only necessary to examine the character of the 101 votes, or ballots, purporting to be votes; and we shall see whether the Senator elect has, escording to the spirit and intent of the constitution, received a majority. Gen. James receives iffy votes. Several other candidates, whom it is unnecessary for our present purpose to name, receive 49 votes, and two blank ballots, or votes, are thrown; the question then turns upon this polui:—what, if anything, dether turns upon this polui:—what, if anything, dether then they are nothing; they are not votes; there are but ninety-nine votes thrown; and fifty, the Shumber received by Gen. James, is a majority. Suppose however, they mean nothing; they are not votes; there are but ninety-nine votes thrown; and fifty, the Shumber of Gen. James, or a nothing, they are nothing they are not votes; there are but ninety-nine v

stitutional, and extra official, and hence it is vold and no vote.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

There are one or two errors in your editorial of yesterday, which I wish to correct. The article published in the Providence Journal upon "blank ballota." was from the pen of Gov. Knight, not Gov. Spague. Had you attributed the ejection of Gen. James to Gov. S., you would have "hit the nail on the head?"—for it was by his influence that feurteen whice were induced to vote for Gen. J. and tum whigs, not "quited cut verted, threw blanks.

There on he no question but what Gen. James is a thorough whig. In his letter shown to the above named sixteen whigs, and since seen by cores of people, he declares himself a "whig," a "friend to whig measures," and "particularly a protective tarif" He has for the last ten or twelve years votat the whig itelast; and those who are most intimate with him, wonder at any one calling Gen. James a democrat.

Our Legislature has not adjourned. It is now in session, and will be a fortnight longer, so that if there is any "mistance" in declaring Gen. J. the Senater elect. It is in their power to correct it.

Upon the subject alluded to that of "blank ballota," Gov. Rnight is considered the best authority in this State.

A "SOLD DEMOCRAT."

Theatricals.

Bowers Theatric.—The splendid nautical specta cle suittled the "Wizard of the Wave." will be presented again to night. It is witnessed every night of its production with the most enthusiastic obsering. its production with the most enthusiastic cheering. The scenery is excellent and the acting is good. Mr. J. R. Scott, who has gained for himself a character for great drauntic celebrity, will appear in his inimitable personation of Charles Faulkner, Tilton as Don Jose Stevens as Tom Tuck, Mis Wemyes as Don Jose Stevens as Tom Tuck, Mis Wemyes as Don Jose Stevens as Tom Tuck, Mis Wemyes as Don Jose Stevens as Tom Tuck, Mis Wemyes as Don Jose Stevens as Tom Tuck, Mis Wemyes as Don Jose Stevens as Stevens as a Capt Real of the Common of Gil Blas, or the Boy of Santillane"—Miss S. Denin as Gil Blas, and Mr. Stevens as Capt Real and C. This is a fase bill; and as the admission to the boxes is only twenty-five cents, we should not be curprised if every depertment were crammed.

BROADWAY TREATER — This being probable the last

BROADWAY THEATRE - This being probably the last

BEGADWAY THEATRE.—This being probably the last week of the magn heent romantic speciacle of "Faustins." which has, for nearly five weeks, drawn immense audiences, those who have not as yet seen it, should by all means do so, as it is, without exception, the most gorgeous speciacle we have seen for some time. Those who are in the habit of visiting the Broadway, will readily admit that the acting is excellent, particularly in those characters sustained by Mesera Broadway, while readily admit that the acting is excellent, particularly in those characters sustained by Mesera Broist. The carnival seeme alone is worth the price of admission. The amusements will terminate with the new farce entitled "Betsoy Baker."

BURROS'S TREATRE—As usual, this famous and properous dramatic temple is nightly visited by hundreds of the most respectable and fashionable citizens, who, from the time they enter the theatre until the time of leaving, seem to be in perfect ecstacy, caused, no doubt by the infinitable acting of Burton's incomparable corps dramatique. To night, the performances will commence with the flav old comedy of "she Would and She Would Not," in which Mesers, Burton, Lester, Jordan, Jonaston, Sherrett, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Sherrett, will appear. Miss Walters and Mrs. Sherrett in the principal characters.

National Thuarac,—The infinitable Yankee delinear tions of characters, which are given nightly, by the celebrated comedian, Mr. G. E. Locke, are drawing, as

the principal characters.

National Thiatra,—The inlimitable Yankee delineations of character, which are given nightly, by the celebrated conectian, Mr. G. E. Locke, are drawing, as night be expected large awamblages. The periormances will commence with the grand eastern spectable of "Aladdia, or the Wooderful Lamp." This will be succeeded by a comic dance by Mr. Thempen, and will be followed by the "Freedom Suit," in which Mr. G. E. Locke will appear in his great character of Cyras the Yankee. Miss Maivins will next dance a favorite Tamborine Pas, after which Mr. Locke will deliver the inacus Fourth of July Oration as given by him before the Boston Frinters' Union. The amusements will conclude with the new buriesque, entitled "Pistrobus," which is nightly witnessed with cheece.

Brauchan's Lyckum.—This evening is set apart at this highly encessful and tashionable resert, for the benefit of Miss Mary Taylor. The public will not be slow iin recognizing the claims of this metitorious young lady, whose brilliant talents have never chone mare resulgently than since the opening of the Lyccum. Last night they had a brace of triumphe in the new mythological piece of "The World's Fair, or Columbia in the Clouds," and the glorious farce of Bettey Baker. In the former, there is not a subject of interest passing at the time which is not withing commented on, from the gas monopoly to the disappear ance of the signs. Mary Taylor, as Columbia, gave us a most splendid and amusing transcript of the guardian of this happy land. Brougham's Jore is a fine expectation of the magnifoquent. This piece must draw immensely and become extremely popular. In "Bettery Baker" Mr. Owens and Mrs. Brougham kept the audiences in roars of isughter.

The Pincany's Panouses still commands highly reposited and entered in commands highly reposited to perceive, is being well patronized.

spectable audiences. It is a painting of great artistic merit.

Onymric — The grand Panorama of Ireland, we are glad to perceive, is being well patronised.

Banarus' Mesures. —We presume that it will be possible to get good seats here after a while, even it you denot get quite so early, though we cannot say when. "No more tickets for sale this evening" has to be placarded up to keep quiet the crowd and prevent disappointment. The manmanth girl is creating a furore of admiration, while the new "Sempstress of Parts," is the afternoon, and the beautiful and comical "Beauty and the Beast" in the evening, seem to keep up an undiminished and irresistible attraction.

Cheus — A great bill this evening, including the aspector horsemanship of Franklia, Rivers and Runanla, tegether with their matchless acrobatic teats; the whole entertainment to conclude with the funny pantomire of "Jack Robinson and his Monkey."

The Passage of the Africa.

To THE REFALLD.

In your paper of the 4th inst., you stated that the steamship Africa had arrived at Liverpool on Sunday moon, the 12th, after a passage of cloven days. I wish to state that the Africa did not leave Jersey City until half past three P. M. on the let of January, on account of the tide. Therefore, if she arrived at Liverpool on Sunday moon, the 12th, it would make her a passage of ten days, twenty hours and a half, and not gieven days, as before stated.

W. F.